

NOTICE OF PROPERTY TAX ASSESSMENTS

Name and Address of Taxpayer – The owner and mailing address of the owner of record as of the date of this notice.

Date of Notice/Due Date – Date that the property tax bill was mailed and the date by which payment must be made in order to avoid late charges..

Property Number (State/Local) – State mandated property number of the taxable real estate.

Taxing District – The number assigned by the Department of Local Government Finance to the taxing district in which this property is located.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY OF YOUR TAXES

Tax Summary Item – The amounts involved with calculating your real estate property taxes.

Taxes 2 Years Ago (2007) – The summary of calculations based on tax rates for taxes payable in 2007.

Taxes Last Year (2008) – The summary of calculations based on tax rates for taxes payable last year.

Taxes This Year (2009) – The summary of calculations based on this year’s tax rates.

Tax Relief Credits – Credits are determined annually and are used to reduce property tax bills applied to applicable properties in this table.

- **State Paid Relief** – Relief as paid by the State of Indiana from state tax revenue sources used to reduce property tax bills.
- **Local Paid Relief** – Relief credit as paid by the City/Town and/or County. Revenue generated by the local option income tax is used to reduce property tax bills.
- **Over 65 Circuit Breaker Credit** – credit for a calendar year if homestead qualifies and age, adjusted gross income, homestead assessed value, and other eligibility requirements are met. The credit caps the increase of the property tax liability of credit recipient at two percent (2%).

TABLE 2: PROPERTY TAX CAP INFORMATION

Property Tax Cap – Property may not be taxed at a higher rate than prescribed by law, unless that rate is approved by voters. For 2009, those rates are 1.5% for homesteads, 2.5% for other residential property and farm ground, and 3.5% for all other classes of property. When voters approve additional spending in a referendum, an **Adjustment to the Cap** is made to reflect the additional expense. This excess revenue is calculated as a separate rate and added to the cap rate. This new value is considered your effective property tax cap, or the **Maximum tax that may be imposed under the cap**.

TABLE 3: GROSS PROPERTY TAX DISTRIBUTION AMOUNTS APPLICABLE TO THIS PROPERTY

Taxing Authority – The tax levying unit.

Tax 2007– The amount of taxes for this property allocated to each taxing authority for 2007.

Tax 2008– The amount of taxes for this property allocated to each taxing authority for 2008.

Tax 2009– The amount of taxes for this property allocated to each taxing authority for the current year.

Tax Difference 2007-2008 – The difference in dollars between 2007 taxes and 2008 taxes for each taxing authority.

Percent Difference – The percent change between last year’s tax amount and this year’s tax amount for each taxing authority.

Tax Difference 2008-2009 – The difference in dollars between last year’s taxes and this year’s taxes for each taxing authority.

Percent Difference – The percent change between last year’s tax amount and this year’s tax amount for each taxing authority.

TABLE 4: OTHER APPLICABLE CHARGES TO THIS PROPERTY

Levying Authority – The type of additional charge added to your property tax bill such as sewer, ditch or other special assessment.

Amount 2007 – The total amount of other charges added to your tax bill in 2007.

Amount 2008 – The total amount of other charges added to your tax bill in 2008.

Amount 2009 – The total amount of other charges added to your tax bill this year.

TABLE 5: DEDUCTIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS PROPERTY

Type of Deduction – No deduction/exemption is automatic. It must be applied for with the appropriate office by the due date of the application for the deduction of the year prior to the year taxes are payable. Various restrictions apply. For more information, call the County Auditor at (____) ____-____ or visit http://www._____. Deductions/exemptions provided in this report include the following:

Type of Deductions – Deductions are determined annually and are applied to applicable properties.

- **Abatement** – Exemption for eligible properties where taxes have been lowered or eliminated, generally through the action of the City Council or County Council.
- **Blind/Disabled** – Exemption for disabled. Must supply proof from a doctor or Social Security Awards letter.
- **Enterprise Zone** – Exemption for eligible properties located within a designated enterprise zone.
- **Geothermal** – Exemption for eligible properties using geothermal utilities.
- **Homestead/Standard Deduction** – Exemption for owner-occupied primary residence.
- **Supplemental Standard Deduction** – Additional deduction for homesteads after the application of the Homestead/Standard Deduction.
- **Mortgage** – Exemption for residential property mortgage.
- **Nonprofit** – Exemption for eligible properties. See I.C. 6-1.1-10.
- **Over 65** – Exemption for individuals over 65 years of age; subject to income limits and property value caps.
- **Veterans** – Exemption for individuals with service related disabilities or WWI veteran or spouse, must supply awards letter.

Amount 2007 – The amount deducted from your bill in 2007 for each deduction.

Amount 2008 – The amount deducted from your bill in 2008 for each deduction.

Amount 2009 – The amount deducted from your bill this year for each deduction.

Information on the valuation of your property and a copy of the property record card can be obtained from your Assessor or at http://www._____. To obtain a review of an assessment, the taxpayer must file an appeal not later than forty-five (45) days after the date of the required notice (Form 11). If the assessing official fails to send proper notice (Form 11) as required, the taxpayer’s receipt of the tax bill resulting from the change of assessment serves as notice of the taxpayer’s right to appeal. The appeal filed by a taxpayer must include: (1) the name of the taxpayer; (2) address and parcel or key number of the property; and (3) address and telephone number of the taxpayer (optional Form 130). The assessing official who receives an appeal filed by a taxpayer must: (1) immediately forward the notice to the county board; and (2) attempt to hold a preliminary informal meeting with the taxpayer to resolve as many issues as possible. Taxpayer may use Correction of Error (Form 133) process to allege only objective errors with county auditor (e.g., math error committed in computing assessment). The taxpayer’s right to appeal an assessment or petition for correction of error can be found at Indiana Code chapter 6-1.1-15 (found at <http://www.in.gov/legislative/ic/code/title6/ar1.1/ch15.html>). For further instructions on filing an appeal or correction of error, contact your County Assessor at _____.